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Souvenir of the Encampment

of

U. S. Troops

Fourth and Sixth Brigades

Second Division

At Texas City, Texas, 1913

Views of Texas City

CAMP OF

Fourth and Sixth Brigades, Second Division United States Troops

At Texas City, Texas, 1913

AND

VIEWS OF TEXAS CITY

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J. M. MAURER, GALVESTON

MOBILIZATION AT TEXAS CITY 1913

ORDERS were issued on February 24, 1913, for the immediate entrainment for Texas City of the remainder of the entire Second Division of the reorganized army of the United States, which comprises three brigades of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of field artillery, one battalion of engineers, one company signal corps, one field ambulance, one field hospital, one field bakery and an aviation squad, representing a theoretical strength of 18,000 men, but an actual strength of approximately 14,000 men. The Fifth Brigade, a part of this division, had been ordered to Galveston on February 22nd. Under the orders issued from the War Department, Division Headquarters, the Fourth and Sixth Brigades of Infantry, the Fourth Field Artillery, the Sixth Cavalry; Companies G, H and M, Engineers; Field Hospital No. 3, Ambulance Company No. 3, twelve ovens of Field Bakery No. 2 and the aviation squadron were ordered to Texas City.

The first troop train to arrive at Texas City carried one battery of the Fourth Field Artillery, under command of Colonel A. B. Dyer, from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. This train arrived February 27th and the soldiers went into camp on the site selected by Colonel S. D. Sturgis, who had been sent to Texas City from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for the purpose of selecting camp sites.

Major General William H. Carter, commanding the Second Division, accompanied by his staff, arrived at Texas City on the afternoon of February 27th and assumed command of the mobilization of his division. Headquarters were established in the office building of the Texas City Terminal Company, where they remained until the camp of the division was fully established, when the officers of the division went into the tented field with the men.

Closely following the Fourth Field Artillery came the other troop trains, and on March 3rd the last train carrying the last company of the Twenty-Sixth Infantry arrived, and the Second Division was complete. The two brigades encamped at Texas City are: Fourth Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Ramsey D. Potts, and the Sixth Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Clarence Edwards. Brigadier General Ramsey D. Potts was on sick leave when the orders for mobilization came and did not join his command for some time. During his absence his brigade was in command of Colonel Robert L. Bullard, ranking colonel of the command. These two brigades comprised six regiments, as follows: Fourth Brigade—Twenty-Third Infantry, commanded by Colonel Edwin F. Glenn, from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Twenty-Sixth Infantry, commanded by Colonel Robert L. Bullard, from Fort Wayne, Mich., and Fort Brady, Mich.; Twenty-Seventh Infantry, commanded by Colonel Robert N. Getty, from Fort Sheridan, Ill. Sixth Brigade—Eleventh Infantry, commanded by Colonel Arthur Williams, from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Eighteenth Infantry, commanded by Colonel Thomas F. Davis, from Fort McKenzie, Wyo., and Fort Missoula, Mont.; Twenty-Second Infantry, commanded by Colonel Daniel A. Frederick, from Fort Bliss, Texas. The Fourth Field Artillery is in command of Lieut. Colonel Lucien Berry, and came from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. The Sixth Cavalry was in command of Colonel Charles M. O'Connor, and came from Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Major Lytle Brown commanded the Battalion of Engineers, consisting of Companies E, G, H and M, Company E being encamped at Fort Crockett, Galveston, and Companies G, H and M at Texas City. Major John A. Murtagh commanded the Field Hospital, and Captain P. L. Jones the Ambulance Company.

The Aviation Squadron was ordered to Galveston from Augusta, Ga., Palm Beach, Fla., and College Park, Md. This squadron was in command of Captain C. D. Chandler, Signal Corps, and consisted of seven officers and twenty enlisted men.

Camp at Texas City was soon established and the men were comfortably housed under canvas.

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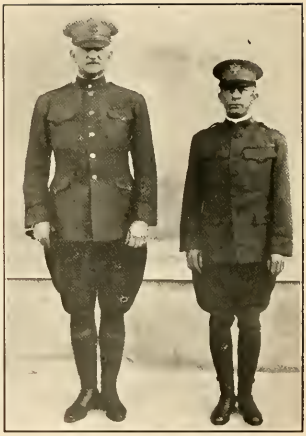
To supply the division with needed food, Captain Lorenzo D. Gasser, who had been ordered to Galveston to open a depot of supplies, was ordered to provide supplies for the troops at Texas City as well as those at Galveston. Soon after, Lieutenant Colonel George McK. Williamson was ordered here as depot quartermaster to succeed Captain Gasser, and soon after this order another order was issued from the Southern Department for the establishment of a base of supplies and port of embarkation at Galveston. Colonel S. W. Miller, infantry, was sent here and opened headquarters in Galveston with a staff of officers.

The Fifth Brigade, under command of Brigadier General Frederick A. Smith, was the first organization to get settled in camp and start to work at executing a program of maneuvers. The first practice marches were had March 3rd. This brigade comprised four regiments, as follows: Seventh Infantry, commanded by Colonel Daniel Cornman, from Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fourth Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel E. F. Taggart in the absence of Colonel William Paulding (who was en route from the Philippines to join his command), from Fort Crook, Neb., and Fort Snelling, Minn.; Nineteenth Infantry, commanded by Colonel Millard F. Waltz, from Fort Meade, S. D., Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and Fort Sill, Okla.; Twenty-Eighth Infantry, commanded by Colonel E. H. Plummer, from Fort Snelling, Minn.

Aviation Squadron—Captain C. de Chandler, Commanding.

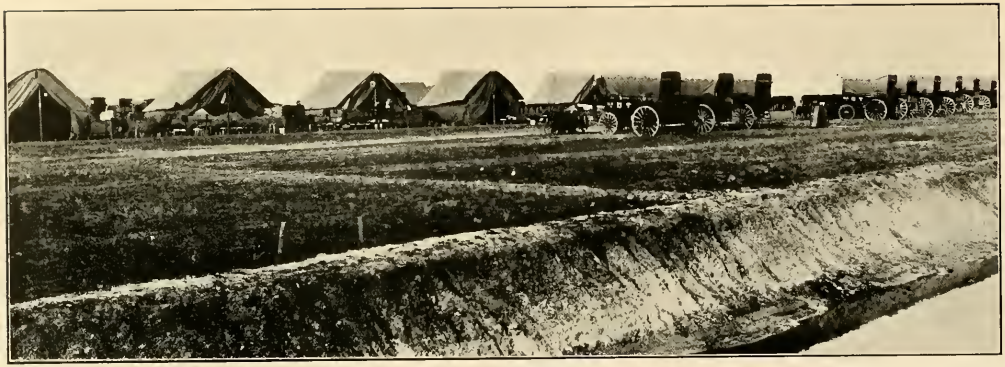
MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM H. CARTER AND DIVISION STAFF.

Lieut. Col. William B. Banister, chief surgeon; Major A. W. Brewster, inspector general; Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, chief quartermaster; Major Gen. William H. Carter; Lieut. Col. James B. Houston, assistant quartermaster (paymaster), Col. Charles R. Noyes, chief of staff; Lieut. Col. Peyton C. March, adjutant general.



Brigadier General Clarence E. Edwards, commanding Sixth Brigade, and Major David J. Baker, Jr., Adjutant.

Top- Field Hospital No. 3- Major John A. Murtagh, Commanding. Bottom Field Bakery No. 2.



6 Top—Ambulance Company No. 3—Capt. P. L. Jones, Commanding. Bottom—Camp Engineers Cos. G. H. & M.—Major Lytle Brown, Commanding.

Top—Fourth Field Artillery—Lieut. Col. Lucien Berry, Commanding. Bottom—Regimental Camp of 6th Cavalry—Col. Chas. M. O'Connor, Commanding.

8 Top—Camp of Eleventh Infantry—Col. Arthur Williams, Commanding. Bottom—Camp of Eighteenth Infantry—Col. Thos. F. Davis, Commanding.

Top—Regt. Camp of Twenty-second Infantry Col. D. A. Fredericks, Commanding. Bottom—Regt. Camp Twenty-third Infantry—Col. E. F. Glenn, Commanding.

10 Top—Regt. Camp Twenty-sixth Infantry—Col. R. L. Bullard, Commanding. Bottom—Regt. Camp Twenty-seventh Infantry—Col. R. N. Getty, Commanding.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS

LINED UP FOR FIRST MEAL

A MEAL IN THE OPEN

PITCHING TENTS

IN SHELTER TENTS

DRYING OUT AFTER HEAVY RAIN

YOU'RE NEXT!

GUARD MOUNT

PARADE

CORRAL

BATHING

SOLDIERS' PASTIMES

BLANKETING

14 ASCENDING UPRIGHT

GETTING READY

DESCENDING

TEXAS CITY, DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

THE SELECTION of Texas City as the headquarters of Major General William H. Carter, commander of the Second Division of the United States Army, and mobilization here of 7,000 of the 11,000 men and officers now encamped on the Gulf Coast, has brought the community into the limelight and has given rise to speculation as to its location and industries. Texas City is located on the mainland side of Galveston Bay, and here, through the expenditure of $5,000,000 in the construction of wharves and warehouses, a port business, starting with 8,712 tons valued at $998,428 in 1904, has grown to 464,201 tons valued at $63,100,635 in 1912. During the same period the community has sprung from 200 to 4,000 people and is growing very rapidly.

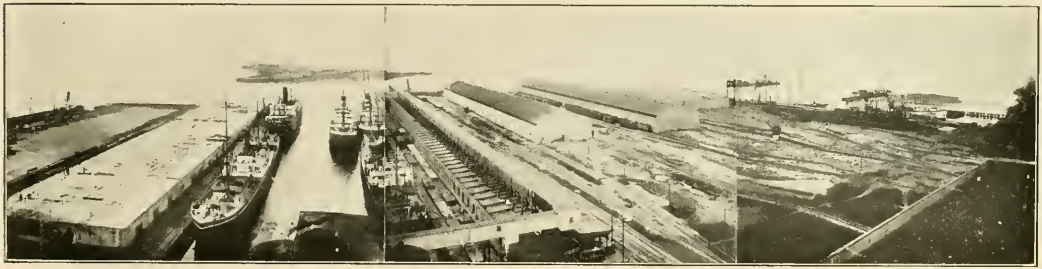
The ocean terminals are conceded to be the finest, from the standpoint of construction and freight handling methods, to be found south of New York. The dock and land warehouses, giving 613,000 square feet of floor space, are constructed of steel and concrete, affording minimum insurance rates, and many of them are equipped with floor conveyors and overhead cranes. Thirty feet of water to the Gulf of Mexico permits the entrance to Texas City's harbor of the large freight steamers in the Gulf trade, and during 1912 three hundred and ninety-six vessels arrived and departed. The two piers of the terminal system give 5,700 feet of water frontage, affording berthing room for fifteen vessels at one time. The thirty-five miles of terminal track, with storage room for 3,180 cars, connect at Texas City Junction with the six trunk lines that enter Galveston over the Galveston County Causeway.

Texas City is the southwestern distributing depot of the Davis Coal & Coke Company, Tufts & Osborne, Crane & Company, Travis Glass Company, and of several importing concerns. Its principal industries are the $1,000,000 oil refinery of the Pierce-Fordyce Oil Association, the Seaboard Compress and Warehouse Company, and the Hanak Contracting Company, builders of electrically operated freight handling machinery.

Texas City boasts of electric lighting facilities, waterworks, sewerage, nine miles of shelled streets, and several miles of concrete curbs and cement sidewalks. An electric street railway with over two miles of track is being built, and modern P-A-Y-E cars will be used. During the past four years the city has had a remarkable growth. At this time much building activity is going on, both in the business and in the residence districts. The business blocks are, almost without exception, brick or concrete, while in the residence district bungalows predominate. The growth is substantial and the population, exclusive of the troops, is abont 4,500.

Residence of H. B. Moore

Residence of W. P. Tarpey



Birds'eye View of Texas City.

Birds'eye View of Texas City Harbor.

Board of Trade Building. Temporary Quarters of Gen. Carter and Staff. Home of Texas City National Bank and of the Texas City Co.

Baldwin Building. Commercial Hotel.

Malin Building

Harper Hotel. Livingston & Ellis Building.

First National Bank Building

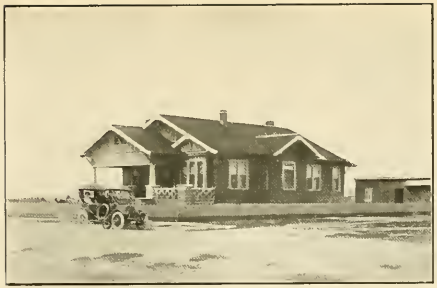
Guaranty State Bank

Southern Hotel

Tubb Building. Home of Texas City Times.

Wolvin Public School

Kohfeldt Public School



Residence of C. D. Gustavus

Residence of A. H. Doty

Residence of F. V. Davidson

Concrete Grain Elevator. Capacity, 500,000 Bushels.

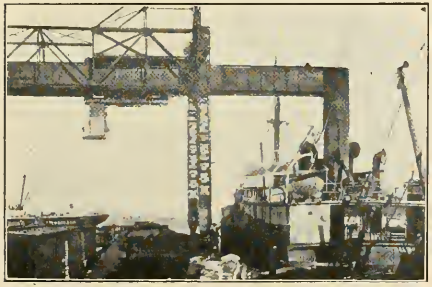
Electric Light and Water Plants

Interior of Warehouse
Showing Overhead Crane and Floor Conveyor

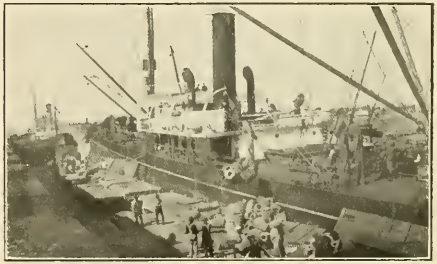
Oil Refinery

Dock Scene—Pier 10

End of Pier B Steamer Loading Cotton



Electric Conveyor for Loading Ships



Loading for Foreign Ports

MAR 19 1913

Motor Car
Operating between Texas City and Texas City Junction
connecting with Steam Railroads and Interurban

Sixth Street, looking north

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